

NOMINATION HUNG UP.

Inexperienced Mr. Eckels' Appointment a Mistake.

HOKE SMITH MAKES A BIG BLUFF

And Invites Hungry Aspirants to Make a Grand Rush on Him for Office--A Strange Order in the Postoffice Department--Sensitive Mr. Cleveland Objects to the Editors' Sportive References to the "Guillotine" and Newspapers are to be Refused the News Concerning the Public Business--Washington News.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 5.--The nomination of Mr. Eckels to be comptroller of the currency, has not been reported to the senate, but is still in the hands of a sub-committee of the committee on finances. In view of the fact that Mr. Eckels has not had any previous experience in the management of financial affairs, the committee is inclined to believe that the prevailing rumor as to his selection for this position being an inadvertence is well founded, and it is understood that the attention of the President will be brought to this particular case by members of the sub-committee through representations made to the head of the treasury department. It is stated on good authority that Secretary Carlisle did not recommend the appointment of Eckels, as required under the provisions of the revised statutes.

HOKE'S "HOSPITALITY."

Secretary Hoke Smith announced that to-morrow he would be glad to see at the department all persons who are interested in the selection of suitable persons to fill vacancies now existing or which will exist within the next 30 days in the offices of the registers and receivers of land offices and also in the offices of surveyors general. He also requests those who intend to present charges upon which removals are asked either for registers, receivers, or surveyors general to at once file their charges in full with the commissioner of the general land office.

The secretary directed the removal of twenty-five pension examiners now in the field. In making the selection for dismissal it is said the politics of the examiners has not been considered, but that the only question taken into account was that of proficiency.

ENTIRELY TOO SENSITIVE.

The postoffice department yielded a genuine sensation to-day. It was all due to the order issued by the postmaster general to the chief appointment division of the fourth assistant's office directing him to give out no information in regard to the appointments of postmasters of the fourth class. Heretofore complete lists of the changes made daily have been furnished to the public, or, what is the same thing, the press, and the sudden change in what has been the custom for years naturally excited remark. It was learned on inquiry that the order had been issued because of misstatements and exaggerations that it was alleged had been made in the newspapers relative to the changes. In fact, it was said that the President was beginning to dislike seeing so much in public prints relative to "cutting off heads," "the guillotine," and other terms more or less sportive that have been used to characterize the work of Maxwell, the fourth assistant. So it was resolved to cut off the source of information. Later in the day, however, Mr. Bissell decided not to apply the order to the list of appointments made to-day and so those were given out. It is probable that this quasi-suspension of the order will be continued and that the list will be given out as usual.

THE LANS CASE.

Mr. Frank P. Iams, an elder brother of Private Iams, of Pittsburgh, who was strung up by the thumbs and afterward driven out of the militia by General Snowden, arrived here this morning. He is a candidate for the district attorneyship of Pittsburgh, and is accompanied by Congressman William A. Sipe. While speaking of his brother this morning Mr. Iams said that he had already expressed his opinion on the matter, but that the case had not yet been concluded. The family intended to take the matter into the United States courts.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The senate has confirmed the following nominations: Felix A. Reeves, of Tennessee, solicitor of the treasury; Herman Stump, of Maryland, superintendent of immigration. Frank D. Hoy, postmaster at Point Pleasant, West Virginia.

THE LAKE SHORE CASE.

Officials of the supreme court do not look for any proceedings here before Monday at the earliest in the case of the appeal of James Lannon, the Lake Shore engineer, from Judge Hicks's decision at Toledo.

New Postoffices.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 5.--Post-offices established: Alliance, Harrison county, Charles L. Hall appointed postmaster; Craddock, Upshur county, W. L. Arbogast, postmaster; Standard, Brooke county, Lee O. Smith, postmaster; Whannelly, Logan county, Eliza Siender, postmaster.

Fourth Class Postmasters.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 5.--West Virginia postmasters appointed: H. L. Herald at Frost; Alfred P. Bailey at Mount Hope; Andrew F. Scott at Birch River.

The Russian Treaty.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 5.--The session of the senate this afternoon behind closed doors was devoted entirely to routine matters. The Russian treaty was not mentioned, and it is now considered doubtful whether the senate will release the text of that treaty so as to permit the public to know its exact purpose. Democrats oppose the removal of the injunction of secrecy, because they are unwilling that the treaty

finally agreed upon should go out accompanied by the original draft of the convention, and Republicans insist that it shall not go out in any other way.

The Republican contention is that the uniform practice has been to make public the original convention and the amendments made to it before that convention passes in to the shape of a treaty. Neither side seems able to agree upon a mutual ground of concession on these diverging points of opinion.

In this condition of things it becomes doubtful whether the text of the treaty will ever be made public until it is proclaimed in the usual course by the two governments.

THE SENATE.

Continuation of the Debate on the Three Senators' Cases.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 5.--In the senate to-day the report of the committee on privileges and elections in favor of seating the three senators from Montana, Washington and Wyoming under appointment by the governors of those states was taken up and Mr. Chandler, (Rep. N. H.), a member of the committee, made an argument in support of the resolution. He opened his speech with reminiscences of John B. Hale, of New Hampshire, the first anti-slavery senator (1845) quoting some verses of Whittier's written in honor of that occasion; and after reviewing the history of some gubernatorial appointments of senators from that state he said that he had supposed that the governor had not the power to appoint senators in cases where the legislature had failed to elect, but he had now reached the conclusion that the governor's had that right.

The question was one simply between a technical and narrow construction of the constitution and a broad and liberal construction of it. The modern idea was that as the states were entitled to the senators they all should be in the senate, not only for the benefit of their respective states, but for the benefit of the whole United States, and that whenever there was not a senator elected by the legislature there should be one appointed by the governor.

Mr. Palmer, a member of the committee on privileges and elections, argued against the minority report and replied to some of Mr. Chandler's propositions. He had been referred to by the senator as desiring to alter the constitution in order to give the election of senators to the people of the United States. He did so desire, but he desired to have the constitution altered by formal provision, to have it changed deliberately and solemnly. No inconsistency could be predicated or charged, and it would be found that the most dangerous class of politicians in the country were those who believed and taught that the framework of government, the constitution was to be modified, not by formal action on one of the methods prescribed by the constitution, but as to be altered by construction so as to meet changed conditions.

Mr. Palmer went on to argue the question in detail--against the right of governors to appoint senators under the circumstances existing in the case in question. He argued in conclusion that if the tone of construction insisted upon by the majority of the committee were pursued the time would not be far distant when the power of state legislatures to elect senators would be very largely abridged, and when there would be combinations in states to defeat the choice of senators by legislatures so as to insure their appointment by governors. The process was an easy one. The safe course was to restrict the power of the governors to appoint senators. If legislatures failed to elect senators the legislatures should be held responsible to the people.

Mr. Peller obtained the floor and the matter went over till to-morrow.

Resolutions were reported from the committee on contingent expenses as follows:

Directing the commissioner of labor to make a report at opening of the Fifty-third Congress as to total cost of various iron products and textile fabrics and authorizing the committee on finance to make investigation of the matter as it may deem important. Laid over.

Instructions to the committee on immigration to inquire into the condition and character of alien immigrants coming into the United States, whether the laws against importing contract labor are properly enforced, and as to the execution of the immigration laws. Agreed to.

Mr. Chandler offered a resolution directing the secretary of treasury to furnish the senate with copies of all the reports of the Citizens National Bank of Washington, D. C., the bank of which Senator Roach was cashier from 1875 to 1882, and of all reports made by bank examiners as to its condition during that period.

Mr. Gordon--Let that resolution go over, Mr. President.

The resolution went over and after a short executive session the senate adjourned.

MORE PERMISSONS

Knocked Down But West Virginia's Pole Still Fails to Reach the Fruit.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 5.--The President sent the following nominations to the senate to-day:

James S. Ewing, of Illinois, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Belgium.

Thomas T. Crittenden, of Missouri, to be consul general of the United States at the City of Mexico.

Louis C. Hughes, of Arizona, to be governor of Arizona.

Wm. T. Thornton, of New Mexico, to be governor of New Mexico.

Wm. M. Maize, of Ohio, to be surveyor of customs for the port of Columbus, Ohio.

Thomas Crittenden, of Missouri, who is named as consul general to Mexico, is perhaps best known to the public through his pursuit and destruction of the celebrated James brothers, who terrorized the state for many years. He achieved this feat while governor of Missouri.

James S. Ewing, of Illinois, who is nominated to be minister to Belgium, is a law partner and cousin of Vice President Stevenson, the firm consisting of Stevenson and Ewing. He is about fifty years of age and lives in Bloomington, Ill. He is of the old Ewing families of Kentucky, where he was born and educated.

It is Dead.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 5.--The bill providing for the submission to a vote of the question of consolidation of Brooklyn and New York has been practically killed in the senate.

REPUBLICAN VICTORY.

Parkersburg Does Herself Proud--The Full Ticket Elected.

PARKERSBURG, W. VA., April 5.--As predicted in the INTELLIGENCER last week, the Republicans swept the city at the municipal election yesterday by sweeping majorities. It is Mayor W. H. Smith by over 200 majority, and in the usually Democratic Fourth ward "Brent" Bartlett, Republican, has 76 majority. Mayor, collector and every Republican councilman have majorities ranging from 80 to 200. It was a great victory and the Republicans are happy.

AN AWFUL EXPERIENCE.

Survivors From the King James Picked Up--Five Days Without Food or Water.

RADONDA BEACH, CAL., April 5.--Purser Stanley from the steamer Los Angeles reports the picking up of a boat about forty miles north of Redondo which proved to be the missing one of the ill-fated ship King James. At 6:40 p. m. on the 31st, the boat was capsized and there were four men drowned. The captain, his boy and the remainder of the crew climbed upon the keel of the boat and succeeded in righting her, but the boat was full of water and remained to their waists in water fourteen hours, when the men, worn out, exhausted and chilled, began dying, one after another passed away, until eight, including the captain's son, were dead. The dead were passed overboard and the boat was so relieved by these means that those living were enabled to sail here.

When picked up by the Los Angeles the captain and the three remaining members of his crew had been five days without food or water. They were so weak as to be unable to stand and had to be lifted from the boat by the willing arms of the rescuers.

PRINTERS' PROTEST

Against the Recognition of a Class by President Cleveland in the Appointment of a Public Printer.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 5.--At a meeting of the International Printers' Protective Fraternity a memorial addressed to President Cleveland was issued from headquarters to-day, which says:

The government printing office has been for a great many years under the domination and control of an organization called the International Typographical Union to such an extent that it has been practically impossible for a citizen other than a member of said union to obtain employment therein.

The total membership of the International Typographical Union in the United States and Canada does not exceed 27,000, while the whole number of persons engaged in the printing business in this country is variously estimated at between 125,000 and 135,000, thus showing that more than four-fifths of the printers of the United States are defrauded of their rights under the constitution to seek employment in the government printing office.

While the undersigned belong to the Printer's Protective Fraternity, an organization believing in the equal rights of all men before the law, founded on the basis of opposition to strikes and boycotts, and the submission of all disagreements between employer and employee to arbitration, and representing at least 15,000 voters, we do not ask the appointment of a public printer from our ranks, but would most respectfully suggest that said office be filled by a competent citizen who is not allied in any manner with, or liable to be controlled by, any organization of printers, as we believe that all classes of printer-citizens in our beloved country have an equal right to representation in the government printing office.

It calls attention that the Typographical Union, through its New York representatives, pledged its support at the Republican national convention, held in Minneapolis in June last, to the Hon. Benjamin Harrison and Whitelaw Reid, for President and Vice President respectively, in return for the "unionizing" of the New York Tribune.

Anti-Conspiracy Bill Defeated.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 5.--In the assembly to-day Mr. Bender's so-called anti-conspiracy bill was put upon its final passage. The measure, had it passed, would have made a boycott not unlawful, and would have enabled working people to prevent by any other means than threats of actual force persons taking their places in employment when out on strike.

Mr. Wheeler said this would give one labor organization the right to boycott another one. If the employers had greater rights than the laboring people, limit their rights, and legislate so as to prevent trusts and combinations.

The bill was finally lost by a vote of 45 yeas, 52 nays. Two Republicans voted for the bill and eight Democrats against it.

Want McLeod to Reconsider.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 5.--Petitions will be circulated among the business men of Philadelphia, their object being to call a mass meeting at which President McLeod will be urged to reconsider his resignation. Many of the business men believe it to be imperative to the commercial and mercantile interests of the city that Mr. McLeod shall remain, or, at least, his policy continue unchanged.

Harrison to be Married.

CHICAGO, April 5.--A report was current to-day that Carter H. Harrison is about to say his joys by wedding Miss Nina Gillette, of Elkhart, Ill. The mayor-elect did not deny the soft impeachment but jokingly deprecated the report saying: "Barkis is willing, but Porgy is not." Later he declared: "I'm married to Chicago now."

The Woman Wasn't Lynched.

RICHMOND, Va., April 5.--A special to the dispatch from Graham, Va., denies the reported lynching of a woman near that place last night as telegraphed from Charleston, W. Va. The mob chased the woman after lynching the negro, Martin, but failed to capture her.

Cholera in France.

LONDON, April 5.--The British government has sent a circular to the post officials in Great Britain and Ireland notifying them that since March 23d there have been fifty-one deaths from cholera in L'Orient, in the department of Morbihan, France.

THIS IS DIFFERENT.

The New York Supreme Court on the Subject of Boycotts.

EMPLOYERS' AND EMPLOYEES' RIGHTS

Equal Before the Law--The Principles Involved in the Clothing Cutters' Strike not Identical with those Concerned in the Ann Arbor Decision--A Perpetual Injunction Refused--The Employers Must Proceed Against the Boycotters Individually and Not as a Union--An Interesting Session of Court.

New York, April 5.--The arguments upon the order granted last week by Judge Lawrence directing the United Garment Workers to show cause why they should not be restrained from sending out boycott circulars to customers of the clothing manufacturers association were begun to-day before Judge Barrett in supreme court chambers.

Colonel Johnson, of Hoadley, Lauterbach & Johnson, appeared for the manufacturers, and Herman Fromme for the striking cutters. After some argument as to whether there was an injunction out against the defendants or merely an order to show cause, on which point Mr. Fromme appeared to be confused, Judge Barrett disposed of the matter by saying that he would permit the copy of the undertaking to be served and filed at once if necessary. Mr. Goff then showed to the court that the papers contained only a general allegation that the American Federation of Labor had conspired with the other defendants to do certain unlawful things, but did not set out any overt acts, showing how and in what way the federation had engaged in any conspiracy.

Mr. Johnson tried to get Mr. Goff to stipulate for his client that it would have nothing to do with the boycott and said that he was not anxious to keep the federation in the fight.

Mr. Goff insisted that in the absence of a case against it on the face of the papers the federation was entitled to be dismissed without condition.

The absence from the injunction papers of any specific charges against the federation having been made to appear clearly, Judge Barrett then denied the motion for an injunction against that body.

Mr. Goff then retired, having triumphantly borne his client out of the litigation.

Colonel Johnson then stated the case against the garment workers, laying stress on the fact that the acts sought to be enjoined were endangering the safety of millions of capital invested by his clients in their business. He read the circulars issued by the garment workers.

Mr. Fromme then outlined his defense, which was that the plaintiffs came seeking equitable intervention with unclean hands. They had deceived the court, for if there be any conspiracy to do any illegal act the plaintiffs were league together to injure the defendants.

The trouble between the parties was then told briefly, Mr. Fromme stating that the cutters were locked out because they would not agree to abandon their labor organization. As a result 901 persons were thrown out of work.

Mr. Johnson in reply said that nine-tenths of Mr. Fromme's assertions were false. Judge Barrett inquired: "Do you dispute that resolution of the manufacturers locking out the union men?"

"There is no dispute as to the ground of it," said Col. Johnson.

"Then were not those people discharged by a resolution passed by a conspiracy on the part of the plaintiffs?" Col. Johnson having given his account of the troubles between the cutters and manufacturers, Judge Barrett remarked: "Those very disputes make it very evident that there was a warfare."

"None at all," interrupted the lawyer.

"I don't know what you call a warfare," replied Judge Barrett, "but it seems to me that your clients, after conspiring to exclude the defendants from employment, have come into a court of equity to ask that the other side be stopped from using their only weapon."

"But it is an unlawful weapon," said the lawyer.

"If the circular in itself is unlawful," continued the judge, "then would not your clients be left to an action at law or to a criminal prosecution?"

To show that they were not compelled to resort to these latter remedies Mr. Johnson attempted to cite Judge Taft's decision against the engineers the other day.

Judge Barrett said, however, that the principle of the decision has no application to the present controversy, as it was rendered under the inter-state commerce act.

The crowd listened quietly, but broke into a great laugh during one of the colloquies between Judge Barrett and Colonel Johnson, when the judge said, replying to the lawyer's averment that the cutters left the firm of Scheinmeyer & Levenson because the firm persisted in employing a non-union cutter, "and your clients revenged themselves by discharging the entire union."

After the brief recess Judge Barrett announced that he did not deem it necessary to protract the discussion on the motion further as the point made by the defense was clear, that the action could not be maintained by more than one individual plaintiff. There was no such thing as a combination of plaintiffs. There had been no joint circular issued against a joint number of manufacturers. There was no principle of law or equity that enabled an action to be brought in such a combined form. It seemed to him that the plaintiffs were fundamentally wrong in their form of action. There was a combination on both sides. We have what amounts to substantially a mercantile warfare. We find a number of men with immense capital on one side and a number of men with no capital on the other side. Each side seemed able to take care of itself. The court should keep its hands off. Both parties were just in that position that they must keep within the law. They were at arms lengths and if one came into court and asked to have the other restrained

it looked very much as though that one party was striking below the belt. Both sides were combined and confederate. The only thing charged against the defendants was that they had issued a circular and it was a very close question whether they had not a right to say they would use all possible fair means to further and protect their own interests.

The temporary injunction was, therefore, dissolved, and the motion for a permanent one dismissed.

Lawyer Johnson said that he should arrange to bring individual actions against the defendants.

THE BERING SEA CASE.

The Session of the Arbitration Court, Tribute to Blaine by Sir Charles Russell.

PARIS, April 5.--The court of arbitration regarding Bering Sea resumed its session at 11 a. m. to-day. Hon. E. J. Phelps, counsel in behalf of the United States, continued his argument. He contended that the British supplementary report was inadmissible. The admission of new evidence at this stage, Mr. Phelps said, was a gross injustice to the United States, because it deprived the United States of any chance to adduce rebutting testimony. Mr. Phelps discoursed at some length on the technical methods to be followed under the treaty.

Sir Charles Russell, in replying to Mr. Phelps in behalf of Great Britain, paid a tribute to the late James G. Blaine, whose ability, he said, was recognized in both hemispheres.

After luncheon, Mr. Phelps continued his argument for the rejection of the supplementary report of the Bering Sea commission. His address was interrupted several times by an exchange of criticisms between the counsel for the two powers.

"If I had been guiding the policy of the United States," said Mr. Phelps, "when Great Britain presented the counter case at the last minute I would then and there have refused to proceed with the arbitration. Great Britain's conduct was not only unjust, but deeply humiliating to the United States."

Sir Charles Russell in his reply said he had not expected such a discussion of the legal character of the evidence as that introduced by Mr. Phelps. He felt quite unprepared for this extraordinary heat on the part of the opposing counsel. He was extremely surprised that Great Britain should be charged with injustice in her conduct of the proceedings, preliminary to the meeting of the court. There was no intention on the part of Great Britain to use the report of the Bering Sea commission as bearing upon the question of right before the court. The counsel for the United States had attempted throughout the sittings of the tribunal to force this matter upon the commissioners as if only one question were before them. There were, however, other questions than those of right to be settled. The tribunal was dealing with the affairs of an open sea in which there were involved other rights than those of Great Britain and the United States, namely the rights of mankind. In the matter of Great Britain's and America's rights the arbitrators must act strictly as judges; in the matter of the right of mankind they must act themselves as just men. The court adjourned and Sir Charles will resume to-morrow.

THREATENING OUTLOOK.

The Situation of the Choctaw Trouble More Alarming.

ANTLER, I. T., April 5.--The situation is alarming. Every hour makes it worse. The militia is receiving recruits every day. About one hundred men joined them at Goodland since daylight this morning. A rumor reached here this afternoon that the militia was coming up from Goodland on the north bound train.

Locke was notified and came over with about fifty men to protect the town in case of attack. The north bound train came in but there were no militia on it. It is reported that the militia is making active preparations to attack Locke in the morning. Mounted men are hurrying to Goodland from all parts of the nation. Locke has gone back to his force and is perfectly confident. So threatening is the situation grown that Commissioner Gibbons tonight sent telegrams for assistance to the government.

The French Cabinet.

New York, April 5.--A Paris cable says: The weakness of the Dupuy combination emphasizes the rumors long current that President Carnot has a decided preference for second rate statesmen and imposes this preference on the men he asks to form a cabinet. It is asserted that M. Constans has in mind a possible cabinet of weighty men willing to accept office under him and protests against President Carnot's influence. It is not unlikely that M. Constans will move a vote of want of confidence in the new ministry on the chamber reassembling.

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS.

Dr. C. W. Aby, manager of Freddie Gebhardt's Guenoc ranch in California, started for California yesterday. Dr. Aby says Gebhardt never paid him in full for managing the ranch. The doctor learned that Gebhardt was going to California at once. Fearing he meant to take possession of the farm the doctor hurried away to beat him there.

The weather in Texas during the past three days has been excessively warm, the mercury standing from 95 to 105 degrees Fahrenheit. There were three prostrations from the heat yesterday in San Antonio.

Dr. F. H. Patton, chief surgeon at the National Military Home, at Dayton, Ohio, died last night from an affection of the brain. Dr. Patton served through the war as surgeon of a West Virginia regiment.

Bonded warehouse No. 303, at the distillery of the Allen-Bradley Distillery Company, in East Louisville, together with 12,000 barrels of whisky, was destroyed by fire last night. Loss, \$600,000.

Two hundred teamsters went out on strike at Muncie, Ind., yesterday, for an advance of 50 cents per day. The strike affects about twelve contractors.

The Brown University nine played its first game of the season yesterday afternoon at Providence. Score, Browns 9; Boston 6.

Yale defeated Pennsylvania in a loosely played game yesterday afternoon at Philadelphia. Score, Pennsylvania 7; Yale 8.

DEATH IN THE RING.

Pugilist Donovan is Knocked Out for the Last Time

AND DUNFEE IS UNDER ARREST

Charged with Murder--The Syracuse Prize Fight Ends in a Tragedy--In the Seventh Round Donovan Knocked Out and Never Regains Consciousness--He Lingers Until Nearly Five O'clock Wednesday Afternoon and Expires--Indignation by the Public--A Damper on "Scientific Exhibitions."

SYRACUSE, N. Y., April 5.--The prize fight between Joe Dunfee, of this city, and Dan Donovan, of Cleveland, was a one-sided affair, Dunfee doing all the fighting from the start. Only once did the tide turn. In the sixth round Donovan woke up and had Joe against the ropes. A clever clinch helped Dunfee and the call of time was very opportune.

The end came in the seventh round. Donovan's success in the sixth gave him some degree of confidence and he started to do hard fighting. Dunfee met the Cleveland champion with terrific punches. Right and left the Syracuse lad set in the blows and Donovan went down. It was even then a knockout, but Donovan's second could not see it that way and allowed his man to gamely rise to his feet only to go down before a terrific blow behind the ear. This settled it. Dunfee scored a complete knockout in his first fight. Donovan lay in his corner on his face just as he had fallen until he was picked up and carried to the hotel. Two doctors were quietly summoned and every effort made to bring him back to consciousness, but without success. His nose was badly broken and his breathing was very difficult.

At 12:30 p. m. Donovan seemed to grow weaker without recovering consciousness, and the doctors announced his case as nearly hopeless. At 11:12 o'clock the priest gave him absolution. Dunfee was arrested at noon.

P. J. Donohue, of New York, referee of last night's fight, was arrested this afternoon for his part in the affair.

At 3 o'clock this afternoon the indications were that Donovan would die. Physicians pronounced his case hopeless. There is much indignation in the community over the affair, and there will probably be no more "scientific exhibitions" with gloves here for some time to come.

Donovan lingered until 4:40 this afternoon, when he died.

THE DEATH ANGEL

Again Hovers Over Russia--Another Cholera Epidemic Practically Assured.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 5.--There is now scarcely a doubt entertained by those aware of the real situation that Russia is to again suffer from the ravages of cholera. Concurrent with the setting in of slightly warmer weather the official reports, incomplete as they are, show the recrudescence of the disease in nearly all the places in which it wrought such frightful havoc last summer and autumn.

Returns have been made public showing from March 19 to March 26 there were sixty-five cases of cholera and nineteen deaths from the disease in the town of Orei, the entrop of commerce between north and south Russia. With its trade with the various sections of the country Orei is particularly liable to suffer from epidemic diseases, more particularly cholera, and it is also a point for the disseminating of the disease. In addition to the bad showing of the official figures it is a matter of common knowledge that the number of cholera cases and deaths from the scourge are far more numerous in the governments that are not included in returns.

THE SULTAN'S LIFE

In Danger--A Story in Connection With the Sinking of the Steam Launch.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 5.--Additional information concerning the sinking of the sultan's steam launch has given rise to rumors of a plot against the sultan's life.

The sultan had gone to the Kiosk of the old seraglio to worship the mantle of Mohammed and other relics. After his devotions he ate his evening meal and left by a land route for the Yildiz Kiosk. The plate used at his meal was placed on the steam launch which was to carry to the palace the forty or more persons of the imperial household. The launch collided with the steamer immediately after leaving her moorings. It is said the steamer cut the launch almost in two and the launch went to the bottom. Few of the passengers were saved. The sultan has commanded that provision be made from his civil list for the families of those who were drowned.

A Call for a Poss.

DALLAS, TEXAS, April 5.--The News Caddo, I. T., evening says: Gov. Jones wired from Goodland this evening to Capt. Cornelius Jones to mount all available men and come to that place at once. So far the militia from this section has not been called upon till now.

Martial Law in Chile.

IQUIQUE, April 5.--Uneasiness prevails here because martial law has been ordered at Santiago. Exchange at fifteen pence with a downward tendency. The cause of declaring martial law is not stated.

Steamship News.

BREMEN, April 5.--Arrived--Ems, New York.

Boston, April 5.--Arrived--Philadelphia, Liverpool.

New York, April 5.--Arrived--Darmstadt, Bremen; Ethiopia, Glasgow; Massachusetts, London.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia and Ohio, increasing clouds, with local rains; southerly to easterly winds.

For Western Pennsylvania, threatening weather and occasional light rains; easterly winds.

THE TEMPERATURE YESTERDAY.

As furnished by C. SCHNEPP, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets.

7 a. m. .... 40 3 p. m. .... 69

8 a. m. .... 59 8 p. m. .... 65

10 a. m. .... 63 Weather--Clear.